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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

2.1 场景 113 Murphy's Judges. Leonard A. Glegerich. ohn J. Brady

Hearst's Judges. John W. Goff. Samuel Seabury. John Ford. Mitchell L. Erlanger Charles W. Dayton. M. Warley Platzek. Peter A. Hendrick, Charles L. Guy.

200,000 Recreants!

There are 200,000 citizens of New York entitled to vote at the November election whose names are not on the poll lists. To-day they have another, and the last, opportunity to enroll themselves. If they neglect so to do they can have no part in the fight for a clean, independent judiciary, and a sober, honest State administration.

HEALST in the Governor's chair for two years would be a public calamity, but his possibilities for damage would be restricted by the shortness of his term and the activities of a Legislature in which some patriotic and intelligent men would have membership. HEARST plus MURPHY on the bench in the First Judicial district would be installed in power for fourteen years, to pass in judgment on the rights and wrongs of the people of New York, to adjust the disputes of every citizen, and to protect the public from the vicious and the criminal. What man would call on HEARST to arbitrate between him and his neighbor? What man would select MURPHY to guard his treasury?

To repel HEARST in his raid on the State capital the voters may depend on the cooperation of the electorate from Montauk Point to Lake Erie. The defence of the New York bench is a home affair. No outsider can aid in it, and to-day is the last on which a citizen can enroll himself to play a part in it.

Are there 200,000 recreants among New York's citizens?

Some Uncommon People.

Denunciation of corporate rule fairly screams in Mr. HEARST's letter accepting the nomination of the Buffalo convention, but his fame as a corporation boss is steadily growing. It now appears that the Independence League is corporation controlled by a Hearst directorate, with the veto power in the hands of the trust buster, so that the rank and file of the Independence League | many native agricultural and manufacparty is impotent to make any nomina- turing interests would avail to sway him tions, although many of the well meaning a hair's breadth from the line of duty Leaguers are hopping mad with the imposed on him, which was to reestabbosses' judiciary ticket.

The present chairman of the board of directors of this political trust is one of the Murphy-Hearst candidates for the Supreme Court, Judge SAMUEL SEA-BURY; he owes his nomination to the promoter of the Independence League, who is attacking Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES hourly in twenty-four editions as a corporation tool, although in extras now suppressed and forgotten he praised Mr. HUGHES for exposing corporate abuses as counsel of legislative committees.

The incorporation of the league, which was to free the Common Pee-pul from the wiles of political bosses and the sordid tyranny of the trusts, must have been an inspiration of the private attorney who has constructed a wire netting of legal fictions around the business of HUGHES let in the light on the interlocking system of Hearst incorporations. The Independence League is the star achievement of them all. Its directors are surely very uncommon people.

Judge Taft's Achievement.

No more delicate and difficult business in the field of international politics has ever been transacted than that which Secretary TAFT brought to a close when, on Saturday, October 13, he took leave of Cuba, bearing with him the respect, esteem and gratitude of its inhabitants. Now that the work has been so quickly and so well performed, we should in conceived it, on the chief agent who has carried it out, and on the reputation of the United States in foreign countries.

Here was a situation so complicated that to deal with it and at the same time evoid siding with one or the other of the hostile parties, and escape even the semblance of violating our national promise to assure self-government to Cuba. seemed to foreign onlookers out of the question. Here were the Moderates, who, by methods more or less objectionable, had obtained control of the central Government and of most of the local offices throughout the island. There, on the other side, were the Liberals, who, having failed, for one reason or another. to secure political success by constitutional means, had resorted to insurrection. There, again, were the quiet, honest, hard working citizens engaged in agriculture, manufacturing or trade, who desire nothing but peace and order. and who hold themselves carefully aloof from political strife, although the cost written code. of it always falls upon them in the end. Another point to be considered was the struction of this year's sugar and which, also, we have been to a large the victims to appear in court and give

extent financially interested. Neither of the "most favored nation" clause in other treaties), other foreign subjects residing in Cuba.

Whatever we might wish to do, however, for their and our protection, it was needful to bear in mind the limits of the Platt Amendment, which was made an appendix to the Cuban Constitution, not straining the powers conveyed by it, or using them so as to justify the unfriendly prediction that it was intended to afford a pretext for annexation. In addition, moreover, to the deference which at all times we should show and do show to international opinion, there was a special of hysteria and the government of sentireason for wishing at this time to allay suspicion of our motives, when Secretary Root had just been sent on a mission to South America for the purpose of reassuring Latin American Republics with respect to the intentions of our Government in the Dominican affair. Amid the whirl and stress of so many divergent and perplexing considerations it might well have seemed impossible to many observers for Secretary TAFT so to conduct the intervention as to give no just cause of complaint in any quarter and to bring about almost universal tranquillity, confidence and content.

We say "almost universal" because amid the general chorus of satisfaction and approval may be heard a few murmurs of dissent from certain office holders who hoped for results from our interference which they have not, and should not have, obtained; and who, in their disappointment and chagrin, are disposed to look upon themselves as victims. We refer, of course, to President PALMA, Vice-President CAPOTE and the members of the defunct Palma Cabinet, who, as has been shown by the correspondence which passed between Havana and Washington in the week preceding our first overt step toward interposition, had repeatedly and earnestly requested military and naval assistance from the United States, expecting it to be applied to the maintenance of themselves in office, and for the subjugation of their opponents. That, evidently, was their construction of our duty under the Platt Amendment, and we now can see that had we accepted it we should have aroused against ourselves the implacable animosity of a large majority of the Cuban population.

From the outset, however, our Gov-

ernment made it clear that if it interfered at all it would do so without any prejudgment of the merits of the case of either party to the controversy which had generated civil war. Scarcely had the commander of the first American war vessel which reached Havana sent, in compliance with the urgent request of President PALMA, a detachment of 150 sailors to guard the residence of the insular Executive, than he received from the Navy Department a peremptory order to withdraw his men. The order was characteristic of the impartial attitude which Secretary TAFT was to assume. From the moment of his arrival in Cuba until he departed he made it plain that he was there in the interest of no clique or party, and that not even the entreaties of foreign residents and of lish peace and order for no other purpose than to enable the Cuban people, at the earliest practicable moment, to enter MORTIER SHAW'S Presidential boom. under favorable auspices on a second experiment in self-government. That this, and this only, is the true and high significance of our interposition in Cuba is now as patent to every onlooker in Mexico, Central and South America as it is to the Cubans themselves. We submit that the spectacle of altruism thus offered to the world is one of which Americans may well be proud.

The Unwritten Code.

Recently it was announced that a man accused of murder, whose trial is to be called soon, had retained a lawyer "famous for his knowledge of the unwritten law." Now an Ohio Judge has decided his patron and who was slated for a that a woman is justified under "the Supreme Court nomination until Mr. unwritten law" in killing her husband when, in a moment of drunkenness, he attempts to assault her. In the latter case it is curious that the Judge should have thought it necessary to go outside the code to find justification for the woman's act. Homicide committed in self-defence is justified by statute in all the States.

The Penal Code of New York defines four different kinds of homicide, the taking of human life being either murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide or justifiable homicide. The last kind is such homicide as may be committed in obedience to the law, or "in the lawful defence of the slayer, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother, justice recognize the credit which it sister, master or servant, or of any other reflects on the Administration which person in his presence or company," or "in the actual resistance of an attempt to commit a felony upon the slaver, in his presence, or upon or in a dwelling or other place of abode in which he is." This is broad enough to cover all acts committed in self-defence, and the statutory provisions of most of the States on this subject do not differ materially

from those of New York. The "unwritten law" originated and has been resorted to most frequently in the defence of men whose crimes were inspired by wrongs done to their women, It has also been appealed to when women have killed successful rivals for the affections of their husbands or lovers. In such cases it has been the practice of those who sought its protection to stir the sympathies of juries by appeals to are of the common garden kind, and it is nowhere their chivalry. It is interesting to watch the effort to extend the field of its potency, and it is pertinent to ask whether, if tolerated as a defence in one class of crimes, it may not in time supersede the whole

The "unwritten law" may be compared fairly with the defence of lynching that Importance to ourselves of averting the rests on the plea of "the one crime." The apologists for lynching have long detobacco crops, whereof we are the chief clared that in certain classes of assaults consumers, and in the production of it was revolting and indecent to compel

testimony. "The one crime" is the most could we overlook the obligation im- detestable possible infraction of the rights posed upon us by the Treaty of Paris to of an individual, but experience has protect the lives and property of Spanish proved that if illegal punishments are and, inferentially (through the operation | allowed for it they will be inflicted unjustly merely on suspicion, and that they will not be limited to the offence euphemistically described by the phrase.

Nothing could illustrate better the dangers of deviating from the statutes of the State than the abuses that grow up where the "unwritten law" and "the one crime" are recognized as excuses for illegal acts. In individual cases the law fails sometimes of exact justice, protects wrongdoers, and works hardship on the innocent and weak; yet in spite of these failings its operation insures blessings of peace and security that the workings mentality could never attain. It is clear that the "unwritten law" is a most unwholesome and dangerous addition to the machinery of civilized judicial process. The sooner its code ceases to be respected, the better it will be for the people for whose benefit statutes are

enacted and courts maintained.

City Magistrates. The last third of the ten years record of the Magistrates' courts of this town indicates clearly that the police bench needs reorganizing again. One item out of many of importance that is revealed in the last annual report of the Board of Magistrates is sufficient to show this. While there were 30,000 more arrests last year than in 1896, the amount

of fines collected was \$15,000 less. While it is true that an increase or a decrease in the number of arrests in a given year is not always a real test of the efficiency of the work of the Magistrates, but rather of the Police Department, it is also true that the non-infliction of proper penalties for crime always results in an immediate increase of offences. The records of ten years show not only a great increase in petty crimes in the last two years, but an alarming growth in the number of more serious offences directly traceable to the failure to punish adequately minor transgressions of the law. It has come to pass that for the violation of many laws certain Magistrates practically inflict no punishment. Freedom to violate some of the city ordinances is turned into a political asset for a district leader, because the district leader is more influential than the law with some of the Judges in inferior criminal courts.

No office is in closer touch with the people than the city magistracy. In no place is there a greater need for personal and official capacity and uprightness. In no place is there greater need of probity and discriminating judgment. The salary was put at \$7,000 a year and the term of office made ten years to attract good men to these offices. Instead, the salary and the term have been an attraction to cheap politicians of mediocre legal ability.

Within eighteen months there will be five vacancies in the Board of City Magistrates. A great opportunity awaits the appointing power in filling these vacancies. It will be a high public service if it shall restore the police bench of this city to the esteem it deserved and had place from which it has been allowed to

giant statesmen. It was Mr. CUMMINS who took the starch out of the Hon. LESLIE hero of Indiana does not forget a friend.

say down with sham reform .- CHARLES E. President COLER of the Borough of Brooklyn declares that Mr. HUGHES is "an irreproachable, high minded, able gentleman," and "one of the best men in the country." Would Mr. COLER say as much of WILLIAM R. HEARST, whom he intends to support because the people "are not going to have their issue taken away from them this year"? Evidently Mr. Coler and Mr. Hughes. "the irreproachable, high minded, able gentleman," differ concerning the Hearst brand of reform.

Four thousand members of the united Holy Name societies of Passale county will hold a big religious celebration here to-morrow as a public disapproval of swearing and blasphemy. Similar celebrations in Newark, Jersey City and other northern New Jersey towns will, it is estimated, bring out 40,000 members of the society in protest against blasphemy.—Despatch from Paterson. The Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON should be invited to address this highly commendable

organization. JOHN B. MORAN, having found an angel, has decided to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor in Massachusetts. Has frenzied finance come to the rescue of

Seeds, Not Drugs.

frenzied politics?

Even though the United States Dispensatory re fers to asparagus as having reputed medicinal qual-Itles and to pumpkin seed as furnishing a remedy for tapeworm, United States General Appraisers Waite and Hay find themselves unable to rule that pumpkin seed and asparagus seed are "aromatic seeds" or "seeds of morbid growth" or that they have a medicinal use of sufficient magnitude to warrant their classification as drugs within the meaning of paragraph 548 of the tariff act of 1897. The unfortunate seeds in question must therefore go the way of all others, common and garden, and submit to a 30 per cent, assessment, under para graph 254 of the same act, as seeds not specially Many table vegetables or the plants or seeds

producing them," argue the general appraisers, ontain medicinal principles and are mentioned in the Dispensatory, such as lettuce (18 ed., p. 772), celery (p. 1569), potatoes (p. 487), tomatoes (p. 488). beans (p. 1764). It would be opposed to common knowledge and sound construction to class such articles as drugs unless the particular substance imported was of such variety, quality, condition or stage of growth as to be unfit for its common use and to be adapted to the drug trade. This was true of the celery seed held to be a drug in Clay, vs. Magone (40 Fed. Rep., 230), which was not in such condition that it could be sold for plant-ing purposes. We conceive that it might also be of lettuce after it had reached the period inflorescence, when it is unfit for food and yields the drug known as lactucarium (U. S. Disp., 18 ed. We understand the importers to concede that the asparagus and pumpkin seed in question suggested that it would be impracticable to put the fifteen bags of seed imported upon the market and sell them for agricultural purposes."

The protests were accordingly overruled and

the assessment of the honorable collector of cus

From the London Telegraph.
In Battersea four plumbers and three carpenters discharged the office of meat inspectors. In Hackney the duties have been committed to two plumbers, one carpenter, one bricklayer, one flor ist, one builder, one surveyor and one stone mason, while in Portsmouth a solftary butcher received as his colleagues three school teachers, one medical

STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN

From the Spectator The history of the favored position which married women occupy in our legal system is not without interest. Until comparatively recent times a married woman was considered in the eye of the law as no more capable of owning or dealing with property than an infant or a lunatic. All she essed when she married became her husband's. All she acquired during her marriage passed into his control and he had the sole right of dealing with it. She could not make a valid contract. She could not sue or be sued alone. She was,

in fact, a legal nonentity, a mere shadow of her husband's personality. As the result of a series of acts of Parliament passed during the last seventy years married women have gradually emerged from this position of legal disability. Nov a married woman may possess separate property of her own and deal with it quite independently of her husband. She may make contracts. She may sue and be sued in her own name. In fact, she now enjoys

all the rights of an unmarried woman. But for some unaccountable reason the Legislature in conferring upon her increased powers and privileges has not enlarged her responsibility in proportion. Regarded from the standpoint of legal liability, her position still remains in many respects quite exceptional and anomalous. For example, the wife is entirely exempt from liability to pay for articles which fall within the category of "necessaries"; and in the case of ladies in society "necessaries" is a very elastic term and may include ex-

pensive articles of dress or jewelry. In a recent case a married woman was sued by a large West End firm of milliners and dressmakers for the price of goods supplied. The manager before opening the account had made the usual inquiries as to the lady's means, and receiving satisfactory information allowed her to have the goods on credit. On that footing she dealt with the firm and became a regular customer. The articles which she ordered were charged to her account. The bills were sent in to her, and for a while she paid regularly by her own checks. Shortly afterward the lady's husband, who had been living with a vast show of wealth, was found to be utterly insolvent. He absconded and the firm sued the lady for the unpaid balance of her account. She refused to pay on the pretext that she had bought the dresses as her husband's agent and that she had his authority to do But the firm knew nothing of this. The only indication they had received of her having a husband at all was the fact that she gave her married name-a fact which, as was pointed out by one of the Judges, was entirely consistent with her being a widow. The case went to the House of Lords and eventually it was held that the lady was not legally liable.

A harder case is that of the tradesman who deals on credit with a lady enjoying a substantial income but discovers when he seeks to enforce payment that her income is subject to restraint on anticipation. The original idea of this restriction seems to have been to protect a married woman from the consequences of her extravagance and the danger of her denuding herself of her property under the influence of her husband. Take the following case for the sake of illustration:

A lady with a settled income of, say, a thousand a year, subject to restraint on anticipation, buys goods on credit for which she afterward declines to pay. The tradesman sues her, and as she has no defence he gets his judgment. But to his dismay he finds the judgment so framed as to put beyond his grasp the very means-viz., the lady's income-to which he had looked in the early years of the new system, a for the discharge of her debt. The lady may have a large credit balance at the bank at the very time when judgment is got against her, but the court will not per-Buttermilk CHARLEY puts the Hon. ALBERT | mit the creditor to touch a penny of it; much less will he be allowed to lay hands upon subsequently accruing income. He is in the tantalizing position of seeing his lady debtor in possession of ample means to pay while he is utterly helpless to compel her to pay a farthing. On the other hand, if it be shown to be clearly to the lady's advantage that she should be allowed to anticipate her income, in spite of this restriction, she can apply to the court and get the restriction removed. But the court does not take the view that the payment of her just debts is sufficiently to her advantage to justify this procedure.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS. Public Ownership of Railways Essentially

Socialistic. beg to differ with Professor Goldwin Smith's idea as promulgated in his letter to you which you published October 12, that a movement toward the public ownership of railroads and telegraph, &c., is not rightly termed "socialistic," unless the act were "to be brought about by confiscation."

I may say in the first place that nobody who wishes public ownership of railways talks of confiscating them, the socialists least of all. When it comes to the partial socialization of property like railways, the mere matter of whether they are confiscated or bought for a sum either greater or less than their value is thought by the Socialists of no consequence to the working class, whose interests they regard themselves as representing. The parties who are interested are those that own property. If the State should confiscate the railways, then to that extent taxation would be lowered, the railway owners would suffer, but the other property owners would suffer, but the other property owners would reap the benefit. The working class having no property would be in exactly the same position as they are to-day. It would be no benefit to them in the least to confiscate the railroad, nor could it hur, them to buy the railways at even an exorbitant price.

However, control is the vital principle of property. If the State takes over the railroads by either confiscation or purchase it takes the control away from the owners and puts it into the hands of the general public, taxpayers and non-taxpayers. Hence public ownership of the railways is essentially a socialistic movement, although distinctly not socialism, irrespective of whether it is accomplished by confiscation or by purchase.

I might also venture to criticise Professor Goldwin Smith's use of the word "property" in his phrase "if property objects to forcible transfer." It is not property that objects or capital that objects or does anything. It is the property owner that does the objecting. The phrase capital versus labor continually gives rise to the popular misconception that labor is against capital, or rather that the socialist is against capital, or rather that the socialist is against capital, Not at all. The socialist is against the private ownership of capital, but certainly not against capital itself.

New York, October 13. YORK, October 13.

The Gorilla King.

From the London News. The craze among society women for queer pets an old story. It usually ends through being arried too far. There is the case of Andromeda for instance. And there is that other affair of the decadent Roman Emperor's daughter, who had a pet gorilla, procured for her at great cost by an Arabian trader who supplied strange beasts for the amphitheatre. One day the Prætorian Guard rose and murdered the Cæsar. The gorilla, who happened to be present, strangled the ringleader, who was to have assumed the imperial purple him self, with its bare hands. This so delighted the Prætorians that they unanimously elected the gorilla, whom they took for a barbarian from North Britain, to the yacant throne. On the mistake being explained by a zoologically minded patrician, the Divus Cæsar had to be killed and another one

How the Cook Fared. Mrs. Knicker-Is your cook treated like one of

THE JUDICIARY.

An Appeal to the Voters of New York County.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is an appeal to the intelligent voters in the county of New York: You may have been for years by party alflances either a Democrat or a Republican, you may be about to east your first vote this year, your family traditions heretofore may have led you to give preference to the regu-

You may now favor either Mr. Hughes or

lar nominations of either party.

Mr. Hearst for Governor of the State, because you expect that your choice will afford you relief from some grievance, real or imaginary. But I wish most strongly to present this phase of the present electoral qestion: ever shall be elected Governor of the State will be chosen for but two years, and in his administration will by his personal acts place himself prominently in position either for political advancement or oblivion

In regard to the nominees for the judiciary now presented for your suffrage you should well consider that each of such Judges will be elected for the term of fourteen years. The most intelligent analysis of the nomi nees of the Democratic party for judicial position brands each one as wearing the politi

It is fairly presumable, as our political conditions are now governed, that each Judge as elected will endeavor to give fair value

to those making his election possible As a property owner are you willing to erty rights to a judicial bench chosen in such manner? Any decision made by such Judge however much bias it may show, must stand as law, unless the aggrieved party shall have the pluck, energy and money necessary to carry his case to the Court of Appeals.

I confess to being old enough in years to recall the judicial records of Judges Cardozo and Barnard-who dishonored the judicial ermine by subservience to Jay Gould, Jim I have always been a Democrat-my first

Presidential vote was for Gen. George B. McClellan, my last vote was for George B. McClellan for Mayor of our city. I think that as a Democrat I may justly assert that I am regular.

Yet my first straight Republican vote will be cast this year, because I believe: In Hughes as against Hearst, and I favor an honest judiciary wearing no bosses' collar. I appeal to the voters of our county that they shall not permit another disgrace to come to our courts of equity and justice by electing men selected for their franchises by two corrupt political bosses.

NEW YORK, October 13. W. H. GRANBERT.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Why, in the Opinion of a Bible Student, It Must Be a Set Form.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Concernng the question. Why must not the Presbyterian subscribe to a set form of crued? neither "Presbyterian Pastor" of New York nor Sydney S. Conger of Cooperstown has answered it as it should be answered. Their "say so" is no conclusive reason to a trained and educated mind, however overwhelming it may be to a congregation of unskilled Chris tians. I am not a Presbyterian. I am merely a Bible student, and am simply seeking a little information in regard to the Presbyterian branch of Christians. My curiosity was excited by reading a question from a corre-The Presbyterian professes to be a Bible

teacher and Bible follower, and therefore he must admit that (1) Christ was God: (2) Christ founded a church: "Upon this rock I will build my church."—Matthew, xvi., 18; (3) Christ preached and taught a set form of creed and commissioned His church to teach that same to all peoples: "Go and teach all nations all things whatsover I have taught." Matthew, xxviii., 20; (4) Christ obliges every man to believe all these things He taught before He will acknowledge Him as a member of His church: "He that believeth and is bantized will be saved. "-Mark, xvi 18: (5) Christ will condemn to everlasting punish ment any one that refuses to believe: believeth not shall be damned."-Mark, xvi., 16; (6) Christ gave His church authority to disown an unbeliever: "He that will not hear the church let him be to you a heathen and a publican."—Matthew, xviii., 17. a partician.—Matthew, xviii., 17.

These six principles must be admitted by every man that ever took an intelligent glance at the New Testament, and consequently must be accepted by my Presbyterian friends who "study" the Bible, digest its contents and follow its contents and

follow its command "to teach all things what-soever Christ Himself had taught." follow its command "to teach all things whatsoever Christ Hinself had taught."

As a result of these premises, they must
also admit the conclusions contained in them.
The first conclusion is that in the mind of
Christ "faith" is the one all important condition of belonging to the Church of Christ
and of salvation. The Apostle Paul confirms this conclusion by his very plain statement to the Hebrews, xi., 6: "Without faith
it is impossible to please God." And whether
Paul had or had not said this, reason says it.
For why does the Presbyterian communion
demand of its members to lead good lives,
except it be to give unto God the homage of
their wills and their senses? Why then omit
to demand the homage of the intellect by
faith, since the intellect is the noblest part
of man and its homage the greatest he can
offer to God? Any man with a grain of logic
will therefore see that faith is of the highest
importance, and that "without it no man can
please God"; unless that faith cmbraces all
things that Christ has taught, a man will be
lost.

Now then as these premises and this conclus-

Now, then, as these premises and this conclusion must be admitted by all reasoning, logical and educated students of the Bible, I desire to know from my Presbyterian friends why they claim to be followers of Christ and at the same time repudiate the fundamental condition laid down by Christ for membership in His church and for salvation and leave their members free to subscribe or not to Christ's doctrines. Is not this a question that merita honest thought and a scood clear, intelligent answer? To my mind it holds a powerful conclusion, and that conclusion is this, that a church that does not teach all things whatsoever Christ taught is not Christ's church; those who belong to it do not belong to Christ, and unless they believe all things He taught and are baptized—that is, initiated into His church—they will be as heathens and publicans to Christ and will be condemned by Christ.

BUFFALO, October 13. Now, then, as these premises and this conclu-BUFFALO, October 13.

GERMAN COMPOUND WORDS. A Dictionary Not Needed as Much as Pa-

tience to Understand Them. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is in the letter of you correspondent anent German compounds, who signs himself "One Who Knows Both" (languages), a delightful bit of unconscious humor in the last two sentences, which read: "No German ever needs a dictionary to understand and pronounce his mother tongue. Every word explains

He is right; every word does explain itself. even the compound words, after one has taken the trouble of straightening out the word, and, so to speak, putting the cart and horse in their true positions. How easy it is, for instance, for a German to pronounce the following word and imme-diately understand its meaning:

Vierwaldstaedterseesalonschraubendampferkon-kurrenzactiengeseilschaftsbureau. It is so much easier than to have to sav:

Office of the stock company which runs in com-petition with the salon screw steamers on the Lake of the Four Cantons.

The German word figures as a sign in Switzer-land, and is treasured, I think, in Mark Twain's museum of long German words.

Your correspondent says that "German is the unmixed and undefiled language of a single race, not a philological ragbag of all as single race, not a philological ragbag of all languages, like English. Why, then, does the German resort to three French words in the compound cited above, namely, salon, kon-

NEW YORK, October 13.

From the Detroit News Joe Mowbray, who was building a chimney at the Westwood Church, Kalkaska, having raised it to the height of twenty-five feet, and run out of brick, descended to the ground. He had scarcely done, so when lightning struck the church. The point where Joe would have been, had he remained, was that at which the bolt did some of its worst work. Joe feels grateful for being out of brick, as had he been killed at work he would always

Jordan can build a better chimney than he. The New Swimming School. Knicker-How did Jones learn to swim! Booker—He practised the motions under his auto.

have thought Providence dissatisfied with the jo

and Joe prides himself that no man this side of

BORN OF MOLECULES.

A Theory of the Production of Organic

and Inorganic Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Conceding that life as a phenomenon of the eter-nal existence has no origin, yet "life," influenced by varying environments, is divisible into subphenomena, each of which has a beginning. To commence with, we distin-guish between two kinds of life on our planet. One, the inorganic, is built of molecules with out any carbon atoms. It forms crystals of a uniform mathematical stiffness, level, smooth-sides, with plane angles. These crystals grow by adding to their outside The other, organic life, differs by its molecules containing carbon atoms. Its crystals present curved lines, and a more progressing variety appears as a slime body, and even as a round, ball shaped cell. The processes of growth and assimilation are conducted from inside of the body. During the azoic era. when hot meited metals were slowly cooling and saturated solutions of compounds were constantly evaporating, there was every possible accommodation for the formation of inorganic and organic crystals. To the latter belongs the diamond: molecules of carbon atoms. Its cradle stood where the water was hot, but not overheated. Its birth may be dated back to the end of the azoic era. was at that time a soft body. Still, we find diamonds containing foreign substances. structures not unlike the lowest vegetable life, and outside showing impressions of stones and sand. Its later hardness reminds of certain vegetable juices which when dried become stone hard, and, like a soft crystal found in some plants and animals, it no doubt digested

and grew from the inside. When now remembering, as stated by mathematics, that the straight line as a single motion is the only movement possible caused by a single force, it is evident, since the carbon tom when admitted to a molecule causes the shape to assume a curved line, that it must be to other elements like a new force to a straight line. And when we further take nto consideration that there is only a single step from the curved line to the circle, easily brought about by the introduction of more carbon atoms, there can be no doubt that when the diamond joined other inorganic compounds, in suitable proportions, a new menon of life, the protoplasmic life, the base of all animal and vegetable life, was was necessary to spend ammonia.

diamond, water and ammonia.

F. E. BLENCKSTONE. was necessary to split up the molecules of the

ORADELL, N. J., October 13.

STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS. Wonderful Speed Attained by Expert Reporters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent "A. P. B." in eulogizing the memory of James E. Munson has made some assertions in behalf of the attainments and accomplishments of the late Andrew. J Graham which, to those who know anything about shorthand, are at least extravagant "A. P. B." says that Graham was "the greatest shorthand author and writer that ever lived." The statement is unjust alike to the living and the dead. To go no further back than 1778, there was Joseph Gurney, who reported verbatim the prolonged trial of Warren Hastings. Joseph Gurney's shorthand notes are still so legible that they can be read easily and portions of the notes of the Hastings trial were actually transcribed for publication in 1859.

Then there was Thomas Allen Reed (1826-1899) one of my own mentors in the art, who reported Bishop Phillips Brooks for thirty ninutes at the rate of 213 words a minute an unequalled long distance record for both speaker and reporter.

Among living writers who have demonstrated their stenographic ability are Edward V. Murphy of the United States Senate. an Isaac Pitman writer with forty years experience: Fred Irland of the House of Representatives, who holds a five minute record at 251 words a minute, made some years ago at Chautauqua, as well as Charles Currier Beale, Isaac S. Dement and Charles McCurrin, whose respective friends can take care of their reputations, while in our own city is Frank S. Beard, who did notable work

On the other side of the Atlantic there are score of men of similar achievement, and there are five young women, three of them Scotch, who hold certificates for writing the Isaac Pitman system at 200 words a minute for ten consecutive minutes, transcribing their notes within an allowance of 2 per cent. for errors. Under the same severe condi-tions, G. W. Bunbury of Dublin, on January 23, 1894, wrote for ten minutes at the rate of 250 words a minute. If any of your readers will merely try to read as fast as this they will begin to appreciate what these records

mean.
But "A. P. Be" tells us that Graham was But "A. P. Be" tells us that Graham was "an intellectual giant and invented most of the labor and time saving devices of the modern system of writing shorthand," and that Isaac Pitman and Benn Pitman profited by Graham's work. The claums are grotesque. It is true that Graham used numberless devices (many of them already discarded by Isaac Pitman), all aiming to compensate for the inherent defects of his adaptation, but Graham secured almost microscopic brevity at the expense of simplicity and legibility, and his text book is full of cautions as to what the reporter may "occasionally do" or "sparingly use."

I hold no brief for the Munson system, but I can give full credit to Munson as an efficient writer. The Munson modification of Isaac Pitman's system is at least consistent, and Munson's shorthand material, so far from being derived from Graham, can be traced rather to the Pitman brothers. Munson, unlike Graham or Benn Pitman, adopted gladly the improved vowel scale of Isaac Pitman.

While on the subject of high speed writing, it is perhaps allowable to place on record (which was not done in the New York raws.

While on the subject of high speed writing, it is perhaps allowable to place on record (which was not done in the New York newspapers at the time) that at Baltimore last Easter, at the convention of the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association, there was an international shorthand contest for a gold challenge medal provided by Mr. Enoch N. Miner of New York city. This medal was won by an Englishman, S. H. Godfrey, who will probably defend his title next year at the Boston meeting, when two other medals and a silver cup are also to be in competition. The cup contest and the Miner medal are open to the world, irrespective of system, sex or color, and your correspondent "A. P. B." abould surely be there if he wishes to see sex or color, and your correspondent "A.P. should surely be there if he wishes to

"some of the greatest shorthand writers that ever lived." DUDLEY W. WALTON, President National Association of Isaac Pitman Shorthand Teachers and Writers. NEW YORK, October 13.

From the Black Hills Mining Review

J. J. Williams, the oldest living pioneer of this section, gives the date of the first placer mining as 1876. On his return to the Hills in January, 1876, he found that two discoveries had been made.
"On August 20, 1876," he said, "a six horse coach with twenty armed guards and between \$500,000 and \$700,000 worth of gold dust left here for Chey enne. Some of the guards were paid as high as \$190 for the trip, but others went for their board, they were so glad to get away. There were the Chisholms, Woodburys and Hank Harney of the Homestake, and Jackson, who came in with me, and others I have forgotten, and some of them had more dust in the coach than the Wheeler outfit, who took out about \$56,000, as I recollect. That sum represented about 120 days work, and it was

From the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly

Pliny declared that a diamond was so hard that f placed on an anvil and struck with a sledge ham mer it would give back a blow of such force as to shiver both anvii and hammer to pieces. Another of his wonderful tales states that "on the shore of the island of Cyprus there was a stone lion having eyes formed of emerald, which shone so brightly that all the fishes were ingloriously frightened away. The fishermen accordingly pulled the emeralds out and put in glass eyes instead, where upon the wise fishes became bolder and returned to their accustomed nets."

From the Washington Star. They spoke of tainted money in
The days not long gone by;
They said it was a shame to win
Such coin, or even try.
And many millionaires turned pale
And seemed to lose their health,
While asking in a general wall,
"How shall we spend our wealth?

But now a change has come across
The spirit of our dreams.
Courageous hands reach for the dross.
Regardless of the schemes
By which 'twas won. No more the eye
Doth grimly look askance,
But to each millionaire we ery:
"Donate, We'll take a chance!"

A CARCUTTA MYSTERY.

Many Strange Theories to Account for a Bulge to a Pavement.

From the Calcutta Statesman The other day a portion of the pavement near the steps of the general post office began to bulge and one of the heavy stones of the steps was found to have become loose. Immediately an immense crowd gathered on the spot. Stories went round that there was once a temple of the Hindu god Shiva on the spot and that the god was rising to the surface. Some Mohammedans, on the other hand, said that the Black Hole tragedy octhere and that the dead bodies of the brave Europeans who were cruelly massacred by the Nawab Siraj were rising wreak a deadly vengeance upon the Mo-hammedans. Another timid person invented a curious story which spread great constera curious story which spread great consternation among the up-country Ooryas and
Hindus. He declared that underneath the
stone pavement there was once a grave and the
spirit of the dead was coming out of the earth
to produce great havoc among the peaceful
citizens of Calcutta. This story made a
great impression on many of the bystanders,
some of whom sheered off lest the ghost lay
his hand on those near him. Some suggesstitious Hindus went so far as to lay flowers
and garlands on the spot with the object of
worshipping Shiva. During the latter part
of the day the crowd largely increased and
traffic was much inconvenienced. The European police officer on duty had a lot of trouble
in dispersing the crowd and the scene was
altogether very amusing. People were sometimes running away for fear the ghost should
devour them, and then coming back to the
spot out of curiosity to see whether any
further development had taken place. Indeed, curiosity and timidity were in conflict
with each other throughout.

The matter was at last brought to the
notice of the municipal authorities. In order
to remove all doubts the place was excavated.
At the time of excavation the people round
remained spellbound and anxiously awaited
the image of some god which they seemed
to expect to rise high up into the sky, and
some timid Corras ran may in fear. The
coolies engaged in the work of digging were
hesitating every moment whether they should
proceed any further in their hazardous enterprise. But alas! There was nothing inside.
The portion of the footpath was dug up to
the depth of some four feet, but in vain.
The crowd had rather thickened and the
excitement had not subsided. Some eight
constables were appointed to clear the traffic
and secure order.

A freek sensation was caused among the
Mohammedans by the discovery below the
dagging of the impression of a hand—Punjab,
asthe Mohammedans of the return of Mohammedan
stong belief prevails among some of the
unlyttered of the community that underneat
is the tomb of a pir (saint), nation among the up-country Ooryas and Hindus. He declared that underneath the

strong belief prevails among some of the unlettered of the community that underneath is the tomb of a pir (saint), and it is taken by some as a sign of the return of Mohammedan ascendency.

The prosaic explanation of the occurrence is that the flagging was laid some years ago above the trench of the old fort. It is assumed that an accumulation of water under the pavement caused a large flagstone to bulge, assuming the appearance of a tomb.

BUFFS AND BLUES.

Antiquity of Colors as Party Badges in English Politics. From the London Speaker.

Party colors seem to have first sprung into mportance during the seventeenth century. The Levellers, we know, sported green as their distinctive badge, and Butler's line "Twas Presbyterian true blue" gives us another piece of evidence.

At this period, in fact, party colors were in a sense literally "borrowed from religion." Spalding says of the Covenanting army that there were few of them without a blue ribbon, and that at the battle of Bothwell Bridge their flag was edged with blue, while Dryden

their flag was edged with blue, while Dryden confirms this in the title to his "MacFlecknoe, or a Satire on the True Blue Protestant Poet Thomas Shadwell."

Clearly, therefore, it is the Whigs who had the real title to be called "true blues," and the present traditional usage which assigns yellow to the Liberals and blue to the Conservatives has reversed the old order. The change was made, probably, at the time of the Revolution settlement. Yellow was adopted by the Whigs as a punning compliment to the Prince of Orange, and the combination of blue and yellow, which several important Whig families accepted, survives to-day in the cover of the Edinburgh Review:

Yet mark one caution ere thy next Review

Yet mark one caution ere thy next Review Spread its light wings of saffron and of blue, as Byron sang, and Trevelyan's lines in "The Ladies in Parliament":

While blue and yellow streamers deck each Tory convert's brow,
And bold the Carltons raise the shout: "We'ra all reformers now,"
carry the same allusion. Still, the final dis-

carry the same allusion. Still, the linal distinction, such as it is, was not made until
a century later, when Fox copied Washington's uniform and habitually came to Westminster in his famous buff waistcoat.

A scarlet waistcoat with gold buttons
then indicated an admirer of Pitt, a buff
waistcoat a follower of Fox, and zealous Whig
ledies would appear with foxer 'tails as a head waistcoat a follower of Fox, and zealous Whis ladies would appear with foxes 'tails as a head dress. From that time on the Blues and the Buffs have kept in the main to their tradition. The politicians at the Eatanswill elections had no doubts about the matter, and other writers who described election scenes during the last century were equally emphatic. "Brooke of Tipton," who, as readers of "Middlemarch" will remember, was a moderate reformer, 'felt his heart tolerably light under his buff waistcoat." Again, in "Endymion we are told that 'the borough was suddenly placarded with posting bills in colossal characters of true blue, warning the Conservative electors not to promise their votes, as a diselectors not to promise their votes, as a dis-tinguished candidate of the right sort would

tinguished candidate of the right sort would certainly come forward."

A still more emphatic reference comes in "Popanilla," in which Disraeli satirized modern England under the name of Vray Bleusia. And if one last example may be quoted we would ask our readers to fight over again with us in imagination those glorious election scenes when Colonel Newcome, that champion of uncompromising toleration, utterly routed Sir Barnes for all his blue cockades and brass bands.

The Undesirableness of War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of all the letters in criticism of my remarks about the ethical value of enlisted soldiers and marines of a few weeks since, the one signed "S. S." is the sanest and least charged with bias and spleen. I salute "S. S." and thank him for his letter, as it proves that there is one person, at least, in this broad land who is able to approach a popular subject without bias and write about it in a calm, rational manner.

I am aware that any person who criticises the unpopular; no matter how justified he may be in his criticism. The sentiment throughout the world is largely in praise of the nation's fighting men. But because this is the popular sentiment it does not follow that it is the flower of the best spirit of the age-on the contrary, popular sentiment is apt to be of questionable character. I agree with "S. S." that the training a boy receives in a military school is fine and makes him agile and strong, and his character is better for the discipline. This train-ing, supplemented by proper ethical and mental schooling, will produce unquestionably a fine type But at this point we reach the crossways, and I

eannot accompany "S. S." any further.

I think war is a mistake and ought to be avoided by the nation as a plague. I think the mind should rule and not the muscle. "S. S." would have the muscle determine the social and ethical status of man-just as in the old days of Roman profligacy. Surely we have advanced somewhat from that savage and bestial state.

The philosophy of the Stoles was in a measure the precursor of the teachings of Christ, the Prince of Peace. They enjoined their disciples to hold the lower nature in contempt and subjection, and to stimulate and encourage the divine essence in man, for the glorification of the race, and not as "S. S." suggests, for the brutal contests of the arena or the field of battle.

"S. S." asks if a man would not rather be a leopard than a sheep. I might answer, "Neither: be a man." A leopard with his savageness modified or eliminated would cease to be a leopard, because savageness is the prime characteristic of this beautiful but cruel animal.

To my mind, a man who is trained to fight, whether in the prize ring or on the battlefield, is not that conception of the coming man dreamed of by the sages, for the tendency of the best spirit of manhood is to subdue, to hold in control over bestial and savage natures, and not to encores: and pamper them as the professional fighting man would have to do, or else he could not enter inwar's bloody arena and deliberately kill his fellow man in the name of patriotism.

BROOKLYN, October 13. Five Massachusetts Ex-Governors.

From the Boston Record. Governor Brackett told me an interesting thing, and that is that on January 5, 1905, at 5 o'clock A. M., there were five living ex-Governors of Massa chusetts: at 12 o'clock noon that day there were but four, and at 5 o'clock P. M. there were five. Between 5 o'clock A. M. and noon Governor Claffin passed away, and then there were but four ex-Governors, but that day Douglas was inaugurated and Bates became an ex-Governor, so that along in the afternoon of the same day the number of

ex Governors was restored to five.